

WASHINGTON CITY.

SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1888.

Business Notice.

As the business of the Union establishment, in view of the proposed change in the terms, will be conducted strictly on a cash basis, all orders for the collection of subscriptions for the Union are discontinued. No payment should be made to Agents after this date, except to Mr. G. L. Thompson, Jr., who is authorized to make collections in Baltimore, Maryland, and Virginia.

The foregoing notice is not intended to include any agents or collectors who are now engaged or have heretofore been employed in this city, but those who have performed such service in other parts of the country.

WASHINGTON, March 28, 1888.

THE ECONOMY OF THE ADMINISTRATION—THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

The people owe much to Mr. Buchanan on account of the course he pursued during the late session of Congress to secure the ordinary appropriation bills against the current practice of loading them down, just on the heels of the session, with every conceivable scheme of speculation and individual interest, as they unquestionably have been heretofore. General appropriation bills in their very nature, especially in a popular government, should be made with distinct reference to carrying into effect existing laws. We have, in certain general laws not subject to the vicissitudes of legislation, not liable to be repealed and others substituted in their place at each recurring session of Congress; and the general appropriations are made to enable the administration to carry these laws into effect. The practice, in late years, has been to tack on to bills of this nature many projects which in no way could receive the sanction of Congress. At a late day, in the very evening of the session, when it is impossible for members to exercise proper vigilance, when perhaps almost every one is engineering some speciality of his own—when, in fact, Congress has wholly ceased to be a deliberative body—the general appropriation bills are converted into omnibus coaches, and made to carry all the rubbish of the federal lobby.

By this policy and practice the highest duty devolved by the constitution upon Congress is rendered impossible of execution. The deliberative character of the body is taken away, its moral standing impaired, and the door thrown wide open for the commission of enormous frauds upon the treasury without securing either responsibility or accountability. We need not remind the reader that an ulcer even upon a limb may destroy the tone and the energies of the whole system. A vicious practice by a legislative body in an essential particular cannot prevail without infusing its poisonous influences throughout the whole organization.

Hence we regard the practical reform instituted by the President, requiring that the general appropriation bills shall be presented to him sufficient time before the close of the session to enable him to examine all their details and to exercise over them, in the spirit of a wise discretion if need be, his constitutional veto, as one of the most important that has ever emanated from the executive department of the government.

It is impossible to disguise the fact that the moral sentiment of the nation has been habitually outraged by the practical subversion of the money-voting power to ends of individual interest and aggrandizement. This practice bears heavily upon the character of our democratic system, engendering in the public mind a doubt of the capacity of our institutions to protect the people from combinations of schemers and speculators, whose adroit management is often an over-match when pitted against the sagacity and integrity of inexperienced legislators.

In this view, the reform suggested and enforced by the President is seen to be of the highest importance to the country. Under it the appropriations of the session have been reduced many millions. Congress too, in response to the wise policy thus presented, has authorized a committee to revise its own rules, so that in future we may hope, whatever may be the character of the administration, that body will fortify itself against the possibility of a recurrence to the old practice.

In reference to the revenue system, about which just now there is a great deal of partisan clamor, which bodes no good to the country, we trust the subject will receive the earnest and honest attention of the administration and of Congress; and that, if errors are seen therein to exist, the corrective will be applied with a scrupulous regard to all the great interests of the country, and by a total disregard of the counsel of all mere political speculators and trimmers.

The people of the United States may well congratulate themselves that a man so experienced, vigilant, sagacious, and patriotic as James Buchanan, presides over their institutions. Nobody questions his high integrity, his unselfish aims, his ardent and sleepless desire to administer the government in the purity of its origin, the vigor of maturity, and in the honest faith of its constitutional covenants.

Hon. HENRY SECREST.—The telegraph announced yesterday morning that Hon. Henry Secrest, "an anti-Lecompton democrat," had been nominated by the democracy of the 7th congressional district of Indiana to represent it in the next Congress. We are informed that Mr. Secrest was an opponent of the bill to admit Kansas into the Union as originally passed by the Senate, but that he has given to the English substitute a cordial and hearty support. He was sustained in convention by the friends of the administration in order to defeat the renomination of Hon. John G. Davis, an anti-Lecomptonite. Mr. Secrest is represented to be a man of fine talents, and his nomination is an assurance that the democracy of Indiana do not intend a past issue, now fully disposed of, to impair the harmony and integrity of the party, or to endanger the success of its candidates for important positions.

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE.—The New York Tribune is evidently disposed to encourage the idea of independent candidates for Congress, especially in districts giving democratic majorities. The case of Mr. Harkin is the one immediately under its eye; and, to sustain that gentleman in his independent announcement for re-election, it mentions, by way of precedent, that Hon. A. W. Venable, of N. C., is an independent candidate for the next House. This is entirely a mistake, as the congressional election in North Carolina is not held the present year and candidates are not in the field, except to fill a vacancy in the 8th district. Mr. Venable has tried the independent movement in his district once, and we presume, to his entire satisfaction.

BRIBERY IN CONGRESS—PROTECTION MONETARILY AND POLITICALLY.

It is not impossible, we think, to bring before the country some of the political events which occurred twenty-five years ago, and later, even up to the enactment of the monstrous protective frauds of 1841. During the first term of Gen. Jackson the great party in opposition to his administration resolved to go to the people upon the question of the recharter of the Bank of the United States. In 1828 they had succeeded in the enactment of a grand scheme of protection, which "Mr. Clay subsequently said "no man can stand up and justify." The judgment of the country upon the tariff of 1828 was that it was a monstrous fraud, intended by capitalists to tax the great productive industry of the Union for the benefit of a few manufacturers. The capitalists had spent a great deal of money here to secure their law; the law itself was relied upon to reimburse them ten-fold. They had it all their own way; but they were too rapacious and exacting, even driving off Mr. Clay himself, without whom there could be no party to oppose Gen. Jackson and the democracy.

A little later, on having been successful, by a system of bribery and corruption, in procuring from Congress the tariff fraud of 1828, they resolved to stake their entire political capital upon the question of the recharter of the bank.

We desire to bring before the reader the position of parties at the particular period referred to. On one side were the democracy, avowing a purpose to stand rather as sentinel protectors of the federal compact, to oppose speculative schemes, class legislation, unconstitutional laws and devices. On the other side were arrayed a great and confessedly powerful organization, supported by three strong pillars of the State: First, The bank or money interest, including the mercantile community then dependent upon banks. Secondly, The manufacturing capital and industry, with its active political influence, which were held by protective laws. Thirdly, The speculative schemers of the interior, who came in under the vast projects of Internal Improvements, which then constituted a saving ordinance in the new church.

These three magnificent and all-controlling interests, (that is the word,) thus united, appealed to Congress—

- 1st. For the Bank.
- 2d. For a Protective Tariff.
- 3d. For works of Internal Improvement.

They embraced nine-tenths of all the capital of the country. They constituted the active talking and writing force in every political circle. They arrogated to themselves all the respectability, inasmuch as that required a courageous, bold, and honest man to avow himself a democrat in any of the large cities of the northern States. We have never doubted the honesty of the great masses of the people thus united against the democratic party. They were not only honest, but they were fearfully prescriptive and intolerant. They believed that the leaders of the democracy were mere demagogues fighting against the true political faith of the country, and certain ultimately to be cast into "outer darkness." This spirit made them liberal in the contribution of means to effect their political ends. More money was expended at a single session and at a single election in the great contest about the recharter of the Bank than has been collected for all political and legislative purposes in the last ten years. Class legislation is of necessity demoralizing and corrupt.

In order to justify its tariff laws it was necessary to deplete the Treasury, and hence arose the system of making the general appropriation bills a species of omnibus to carry every possible private scheme. The first object was to bankrupt the Treasury, because otherwise there could be no excuse for laying duties. Capital desires to get an advantage over labor, and it can do so only by attending to the enactment of laws—expending money, which it can well afford to do, in order to secure to itself specific and certain advantages. For instance, we may have a few large manufacturers of candies or of some article of fancy usually gotten up in Paris. These men, if they can get a high duty laid upon the French article, it is manifest can command the American market at their own prices. They can then afford to contribute \$87,000, or less, to get through their protective scheme, which Mr. Crittenden and Mr. Bell tell us is necessary to the reanimation of American industry!

Thus it is that all special legislation is essentially demoralizing and corrupt. We venture to say that, on examination, it will be found that the system of bribery at the federal capital has been most elaborate and commanding, precisely as Congress was engaged in times past in schemes of class legislation. The great agricultural interest of this country—which is the primary interest of the nation—is so widely diffused as scarcely to be felt as a lobby force in Congress. What the latter want mainly is to be let alone. They require no special legislative aid, and they are unwilling to be used to aid others. The plan now on foot by the coalition to go into another political speculation and to advance the interest especially of a few large manufacturing establishments by imposing a tax upon consumers—and the farmers are the chief consumers—cannot fail to arouse the indignation of the agricultural class who are thus threatened.

The proposition itself is a fraud; but its enforcement in Congress will lead to another scene of demoralization, corruption, bribery, and rascality such as demanded the expenditure of nearly the entire capital of the old bank in the space of two or three years. We are ready for such an issue. It will call up thousands of slumbering democratic sentinels, and again bring them into the service of the party. It will revive ancient and glorious reminiscences, uniting us once more in the defence of the constitution and in the maintenance of the integrity of the national legislature.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES FROM UTAH.

The War Department yesterday received despatches from Gen. Johnston, dated at Camp Scott, May 28th. They are understood to contain nothing relative to the state of affairs that has not already found its way into the newspapers. The general health of the army was good. The movements of the troops towards Salt Lake City would depend upon the success of the peace embassy, and, therefore, nothing was definitely known as to the future course to be pursued. It is stated, but not on official authority, that General Johnston has exchanged with the Mormons from certain actions for which the latter had been arrested, and has sent a request to the Department asking to have the charges which were preferred against him, withdrawn.

THE WASHINGTON UNION.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The State Loan.
ALBANY, June 24.—The bids for the three State loans opened at half past 12 o'clock to-day. The awards were made as follows:
The one million five hundred thousand dollar loan to the sinking fund—awards were awarded to Rufus H. King and associates, J. B. Plumb, Charles H. Russell, A. P. Halsey, John Hill, and J. T. Butler, at 101 1/2.
This is about three-eighths over the average bid. The highest bid was that of the Trademark Bank, New York, \$15,000 at 103 1/2, and \$20,000 at 103 1/2.
The temporary loan of \$200,000 for canal purposes was awarded as follows:
J. M. Pinckney & Co., \$50,000 at 101 1/2, and \$50,000 at 100 85.
Whitehouse, Son & Morrison \$50,000 at 100 85 and \$50,000 at 100 80.
The Comptroller's loan of \$100,000 was awarded as follows:
Trademark Bank, New York, \$15,000 at 101 1/2.
Williamsburg City Bank \$10,000 at 103 1/2; James G. King & Sons \$65,000 at 102 85, and \$10,000 at 102 65.

Celebration of St. John's Day.
BOSTON, June 24.—The anniversary of St. John's day was celebrated in this city to-day by Demolay's Encampment of Knights Templar with unusual eclat.
The Richmond Knights Templar, of Richmond, Va., who are guests of the above Encampment, also participated in the festivities. The Richmond company numbered 50 men, and their fine appearance and beautiful regalia were the subject of general remark.
Both companies marched through the principal streets, and paid a visit to Bunker Hill—after which public services were held in the Music Hall, and a grand dinner at the "American House" wound up the pleasures of the day. To-morrow the two companies will leave the city for a sail down the harbor.

Politics in New Jersey.
SALEM, June 24.—The People's Convention, held here to-day, nominated John T. Nixon, for Congress, for the 1st district. In the American Convention there was much excitement. Delegates from Camden county and others withdrew and nominated John H. Jones for Congress, those remaining nominated John T. Nixon.

Large Robbery in Allentown.
ALLENTOWN, June 24.—A large amount in gold, silver and notes was stolen this morning from Mr. David Everhart, in Lower Milford township.

Reform Convention in Vermont.
RUTLAND, Vt., June 24.—A great reform convention commences here to-morrow. A large tent has been filled already with native Vermonters, and persons from a distance, who have just arrived to attend the convention.

Indiana Politics.
CINCINNATI, June 24.—James Wilson, republican, was nominated for re-election as representative in Congress from the 8th district of Indiana.

Movements in the British Navy.
HALIFAX, June 25.—The India, with Admiral Stewart, arrived here yesterday from the West India station. The Devastation left Bermuda on the 18th for the West Indies, and the Atlantic sailed the same day for the protection of the Newfoundland fisheries.

Marine Intelligence.
HAMBURG, June 25.—The Swedish ship Margaret, from Matamoros, with a cargo of sugar, bound to Hamburg, has put in here in consequence of sickness among the crew.
The Hamburg bark Anthony, eighty-four days from Callao, with a cargo of guano, has also arrived.

Serious Accident—Providence Escape.
WELLSVILLE, (New York), June 25.—At the Masonic temple, on Wednesday, as a religious assembly, persons were entering the building, and half of the floor gave way, precipitating them in a mass below. The floor above also fell down upon them. Forty to fifty persons were wounded, including a number of ladies. Fortunately none were killed.

Markets.
NEW YORK, June 25.—Cotton closed quiet, with sales of 1,000 bales. Flour is firm—sales of 15,500 bushels; State, \$4 80; Ohio, \$4 55; \$4 40; \$4 30; \$4 20; \$4 10; \$4 00; \$3 90; \$3 80; \$3 70; \$3 60; \$3 50; \$3 40; \$3 30; \$3 20; \$3 10; \$3 00; \$2 90; \$2 80; \$2 70; \$2 60; \$2 50; \$2 40; \$2 30; \$2 20; \$2 10; \$2 00; \$1 90; \$1 80; \$1 70; \$1 60; \$1 50; \$1 40; \$1 30; \$1 20; \$1 10; \$1 00; \$90; \$80; \$70; \$60; \$50; \$40; \$30; \$20; \$10; \$0.
Wheat closed buoyant—sales of 40,000 bushels; old southern white, \$1 27; new do., \$1 45; red, \$1 10; Corn closed buoyant—sales of 34,500 bushels; mixed, 72 to 75 cents; white, 76 to 78 cents; yellow, 81 to 82 cents. Pork is heavy—meso, \$16 50; prime, \$13 1/2; lard is lower, selling for 10 1/2 to 10 3/4 cents. Whiskey is flat at 22 1/2 cents. Sugar closed firm—New York, 5 1/2 to 6 1/2 cents. Coffee closed buoyant at 18 1/2 to 19 1/2 cents. Spirits Turpentine heavy at 43 cents. Molasses is quiet at \$1 65 to \$1 75 for strained. Rice is steady at 3 to 3 1/2 cents.

BAITMORE, June 25.—Flour is steady and unchanged. Howard street and Ohio \$4 37 1/2; City Mills is held at \$4 25. Corn is quiet—mixed 73 to 75 cents; white 75 to 76 cents; yellow 76 to 78 cents. Provisions have a declining tendency. Whiskey is dull at 22 to 22 1/2 cents.

NOTINGS BY THE WAY.
(Traveling correspondence of the Union.)

MILWAUKEE, (Wis.), June 20, 1888.
The immense falls of rain and the consequent damage to railroad and farm crops, and the consequent damage to the crops, is a topic no traveler can refuse to consider. It is in every man's mouth. Every business man's interest lies close to it.

It is painful to anticipate the results of these excessive pluvial exploits upon agricultural operations. The middle of June, and the end of June, and yet corn is not planted. The last year's accumulation of grain, damp and moldy by the protracted fog, cannot be made available, as was hoped for, to pay last year's balances, cannot go forward to market, in many cases, in any condition. The knowledge of this brings all enterprise, and business men are holding their hands.

It is unquestioned now that never in the "newspaper period" of the West has so much rain fallen during any sixty days as since the middle of April. The earth is full as a sponge. Thrust your knife-blade into the bark of any pyramidal tree, and rainwater, not sap, will flow out in large drops. Clothing hung up in the wardrobe of the hotel, however well ventilated the room may be, is speedily covered with that kind of vegetation which, however it may demand a microscope to detect its botanical nomenclature, needs none to assure us of a permanent stain upon our coat sleeves.

The effect of all this upon the value of western railroad stocks is worth considering. The reloading of bridges, culverts, and in many places of track, demands cash and cash only. Millions must go that way, is going that way, or the roads must be abandoned. The Illinois Central, the Ohio and Mississippi, the Burlington and Chicago, not to speak of scores of smaller fry, will show and figure this quarter in their disastrous accounts—a financial "disaster"—which will settle up under the microscope of the creditable. Don't take these ideas as coming from an alarmist; there is too much ground to fear national disaster the coming season as the results of the second Noah's flood through which we are passing.

"Yellow-bird" city, as it is often styled, holds up under the misfortune of 1887 nobly. Much building is going on, some of the edifices being uncommonly large and costly. The completion of The Newhall House is an era in Milwaukee; it is a hotel of which no city on the continent would be ashamed. The custom-house is a noble edifice, containing a white stone from the Illinois river, very pleasant to the eye. It is said, however, to be subject to stains in weathering. The beauty of the Milwaukee brick leaves but little demand for stone in building.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.—The approaching visit of this splendid regiment to Richmond, Va., promises to make a sensation there and in the other cities through which they will pass on their way. The mayor of Richmond has telegraphed to a friend in this city tendering the municipal hospitalities to the regiment. The Richmond people will doubtless exert themselves to make the visit of the New Yorkers as agreeable as possible. As an instance of their liberal style of doing things, we may state that a wealthy citizen of Richmond now staying in New York has promised to contribute \$3,000, if necessary, towards the entertainment of the visitors. —N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

The planters in the vicinity of Danville, Virginia, state that there is a most satisfactory prospect of tobacco, and the prospect of a heavy crop to a heavy crop. The crop pitched is said to be a large one.

DAMAGES FOR REFUSING A COLORED MAN'S VOTE.

A suit which has heretofore excited no little interest has just been decided in Warren county. At the election for State officers on the 14th of October, 1884, a "colored man" named James Beckley, some few shades darker than alabaster, offered his vote at the Fourth Ward polls, and it was refused by the judges, Rufus K. Paine, Wm. H. Glass, and Michael Cleary, upon the ground that he was not a "white citizen of the United States" according to the meaning of the Georgia Constitution. Beckley had taken several friends with him as witnesses to the tender of his vote and its refusal by the judges, for the purpose of testing the question in the courts in case he was not permitted to vote. Upon the same day, after his ballot had been rejected, he commenced suit against the election judges, laying his damages at \$1,000. The city assumed the responsibility of the defense, and mentioning the solicitor to contest the claim. The case was tried three times in the courts of this city, and in each instance the jury failed to agree. Upon a motion by Beckley's counsel the venue was changed to Warren county, and the case was set for trial on Monday next. The city was represented by Judge Hart and Mr. Brooks, and the plaintiff by Messrs. Getchell and Chambers. The case occupied the attention of the court for nearly two days, when the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff of five hundred dollars. A new trial was granted by the court.

TOBACCO TRADE.

We notice in a recent issue of the *Intelligencer* a communication from Hon. Thomas F. Bowie, dated House of Representatives, June 12th, 1888, on the subject of our tobacco trade with Great Britain. General Bowie suggests that "tobacco growers and tobacco merchants can export to the British North American colonies, containing a population of more than three millions of people, unmanufactured or leaf tobacco, free of duty," and asks "what is to prevent the capitalists of these colonies investing their capital in unmanufactured tobacco, the growth of the United States, and then converting the same, by the application of their own labor, into the 'manufactured form,' and exporting the same to Great Britain, the mother country, on the same terms that all other colonial productions of labor are now exported from those colonies?"

The above query, we apprehend, is founded on the mistaken idea that a differential duty exists in Great Britain in favor of "manufactured tobacco," the product of colonial labor, and that, as a consequence, tobacco of the United States imported into these provinces in a raw state, and naturalized by means of provincial capital and labor, would be entitled, when imported into Great Britain, to the benefit of such differential duty. Such is not the case, all tobacco imported into British ports being subject to a like duty, no matter where it came, where it was grown, or in what country manufactured. Down to the year '53 there was such a differential duty in favor of colonial sugar; but the protection was guarded by such rigorous regulations that it was impossible, without the grossest perjury, to evade the vigilance of the customs officers in favor of foreign sugar. But even that differential duty is now abolished, and, like tobacco, sugar is rated in the British tariff without regard to its origin or the country of its manufacture.

We copy from Beedell's British Tariff for 1887 the following official list of all the articles on which such a differential duty as that alluded to by General Bowie exists in Great Britain:

- Apples, Scotch.
- Butter, Scotch.
- Cheese, Scotch.
- Eggs, Scotch.
- Embroidery and needle-work, Scotch.
- Liquorice paste, Scotch.
- Liquorice powder, Scotch.
- Sea-birds, Scotch.
- Silk manufactures, (unmanufactured), Scotch.
- Rum and rum shrub, Scotch.
- Tallow, Scotch.
- Wine, Scotch.
- Wool goods, Scotch.

The above list embraces every article of colonial produce or manufacture favored in any manner in the tariff legislation of Great Britain.

IMPORTANT SURVEYING EXPEDITION TO THE JAPANESE SEAS.

Among the passengers who sailed by the Star of the West for California yesterday was a party consisting of Lieutenant Commander John M. Brooke, U. S. N., the inventor of the deep-sea sounding lead, to which the Atlantic telegraph projectors owe so much; Lieutenant Thorburn, U. S. N.; E. M. Kern, the artist who accompanied the exploring expedition under Commander Rogers to the North Pacific, and several others. We learn that the party will proceed to San Francisco, and thence, in the Fenimore Cooper—a pilot boat of about 100 tons, formerly of this city—to China and Japan, principally to explore and survey the route between those countries and San Francisco. It is said there are more than 450 dangerous—such as small islands, reefs, and shoals—on that route, which are not located on any chart yet compiled; and in view of the rapidly-increasing commerce between our ports on the Pacific and China and Japan, our practical Secretary of the Navy has determined to do what lies in his power to dissipate an ignorance which has already proved fatal to many gallant ships. Lieut. Brooke carries out a large number of his ingenious leads, and we may expect when he returns to have as complete a chart of the bottom of that part of the Pacific over which he will pass as that which his lead has already given us of the telegraphic plateau in the Atlantic. Joseph Hecox, a Japanese, who was wrecked some years since and brought to this country in an American ship, returns to Japan, the conqueror as the late Capt. Brock has been applied himself diligently since his arrival in this country to acquiring a knowledge of our language, customs, and institutions, and is said to write the language very well. He may be the means of dissipating a great deal of the prejudice which has so long proved a bar to any intercourse with his countrymen, but which now seems to be giving away.

FIRST BLOOD SHED FOR LIBERTY IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

(Continued from the *Washington Mercury*.)
The first blood shed in defense of liberty and in opposition to English oppression was in the South. The State of North Carolina—the "old North State," and twin sister of South Carolina—is entitled to the honor. It was during the gubernatorial administration of the notorious Governor Tryon, the English governor at the time, who built one of the most splendid palaces in either North or South America, at Newbern, N. C., with the proceeds of a trade imposed upon the people for the purpose, and to resist which taxation a portion of them rebelled, just as did the men of Massachusetts afterwards. It took place in the year 1771, and is narrated by Mr. Wheeler in his History of North Carolina. On the 16th of May, in that year, a great battle was fought between the American and British forces, on the banks of the Alamance river, in what is known now as the county of that name, called the Battle of Alamance. The American forces were called the "regulators," from their efforts in endeavoring to bring about an equitable regulation of taxes and other oppressive matters. The American forces amounted to two thousand, and were headed by three men named Hays, Hunter, and Butler; while the British forces, including militia called out by Tryon, amounted to upwards of eleven hundred, but had the advantage greatly in arms and discipline. As might have been expected, the Americans were defeated, after an action of two hours, with a loss of twenty dead and several wounded, while that of the royal forces, in killed, wounded, and missing, was sixty-one. Mr. Wheeler says:

"Thus ended the battle of Alamance. Thus and here was the first blood spilled in these United States, in resistance to the English yoke, and the first blood shed in the English blood-thirsty thirst for acts of revenge, cruelty, and barbarity. He hung Captain Tye the next day, without trial, on a tree."

It was in this case, as Byron truly says in one of his poems—
"By Freedom's battle once won,
By Freedom's battle once won,
Though sometimes lost, is ever won."

Thus we see that it was at the battle of Alamance, and not at Bunker Hill, that the first American blood was shed in the cause of liberty. "Honor to whom honor is due."

Bulwer is separated from his wife, Dickens from his wife, and Charles Reed (of Peg Woffington and White Lies notoriety) is living with another man's wife. From the days of the poet Job, whose wife was the original Mrs. Caudle, down to Socrates and Xantippe, and so on down to Byron, and finally to Dickens, matrimonial unhappiness has ever attached to literary man.—*Exchange paper.*

PASSPORTS FOR FRANCE.

Location of France in the United States.
GILKREYVILLE, June 7, 1888.
Six: I received the letter which you have done me the honor to write to me, dated the 4th of this month, and in which you ask me for information in regard to our regulations relative to rates of passports. These regulations are the same that have been in existence at all times. The rate of a French passport is obligatory on every person who wishes to proceed to France. The consul general, consuls, and, by exception, the French vice consul at Baltimore, as well as the legation of the Emperor at Washington, have power to grant these rates. Carriers bearing official despatches of a foreign government are exempted from the general rule in regard to the passport, on condition that they are provided with a passport issued on the responsibility of their government, and mentioning their character. I have the honor, also, to enclose herewith a copy of a note of the Minister, and of a circular of the Minister of the Interior, dated the 1st of March of this year, containing useful information in regard to the matter in question.

Accept, Sir, the new assurance of my very high consideration.
HARTIGES.
Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of State of the United States, &c.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TOWNS OF UTAH.

Salt Lake City contains about a third of the population of the Territory, and has a great many fine and some elegant buildings, the principal of which are the Tabernacle, where all religious meetings are held; the Council House, Endowment House, the Temple, (now in course of erection.) Court House, Young's two mansions, nineteen public school houses, together with the costly houses of the nobles and the rich.

The next settlement north is called Sevierville, eight miles from Salt Lake City, and contains several fine houses. It is situated on the main road; the houses are not compactly built, but extend nearly five miles. This settlement contains the richest lands in the Territory.

Farmington City comes next, a very pretty little town, the county seat of Davis county. It contains about 1,000 inhabitants.

Eight miles north is Kaysville, containing about the same number of inhabitants—here is some excellent arable land, and a fine stock range.

Weber river is about eight miles further north. On it have been built two forts, called East and West Weber forts, containing about five hundred inhabitants each. They are very pleasantly situated.

Ogden City, one of the principal cities of the Territory, is about three miles from Weber. It has many costly buildings.

North of Ogden City, about two miles, is a large well-built fort called Brigham's Fort. It has about 7,000 inhabitants.

Northeast of this, three miles, is Ogden Hole—a very pleasant locality, surrounded on all sides by mountains, with the exception of the entrance. It contains about five hundred inhabitants.

North of the "Hole," twelve miles, is a well-located fort, called Willow Creek Fort. In this vicinity there is fine agricultural land, and the heaviest crops of wheat in the Territory are raised here.

Five miles north is Box Elder, or Brigham's city—being about eight miles north of Bear river. This city is very handsomely situated. It is built upon a plain, about two hundred feet above the level of Bear river. It is inhabited principally by Danes and Welsh, whose houses exhibit considerable skill in their construction and taste in arrangement.

On Bear river there are two small settlements, and further north two others. These are in Cache and Malad valleys, where the stock belonging to the "church" generally were kept.

All these cities and forts are to be laid in ashes at the command of the church, and the poor people have given themselves to the work of destruction with all the confidence and firmness of faith which ever characterized religious fanaticism.—*Or. Alta California.*

THE PLOT OF A CHINESE PLAY.

Chun Sun was a young man, active, industrious and persevering at work, but very poor, and barely able with the most incessant toil to support his wife and aged mother. What was even more poverty, his father, who was his father and his heavily in debt for borrowed money, which he had lost at play; for in China, though the father never has to pay the debts of the son, the son is always bound to pay the debts of the father, and this, it appears, even when the father has left no property to the son. On the old lady's side, the kind son and daughter-in-law, rising in an instant, rush to her and raise her upon her feet with the most pious solicitude. Meanwhile, the eyes of the rich creditor fall upon the debtor's wife, and being struck by her beauty, he proposes. If the debtor will deliver up the wife—a lawful traffic in China—he will tear up the bond and cancel the debt.

Chun Sun bears great reverence for the memory of his father, and though he dislikes much to part with his beloved wife, he still considers it best to make known to her the proposition of the rich man, and ask her advice. She replies, in some choice phrases, on the duties which she owes to the parent, and the obligation he is under to pay the parent's debt. She says she is ready to sacrifice herself; but tells her husband, confidentially, that she will hang herself as soon as possible after she enters her new master's house. A stormy scene ensues, accompanied with the most unaccountable, but perhaps appropriate music and singing, and the old lady, in a fit of rage for his wife, and with a sort of tragic despair throws it into the creditor's face. At the same time, the old lady—mother hobbles to the front part of the stage, and attempts to throw herself headlong upon the audience, which means that she attempts to cast herself from a precipice. She is prevented, however, by the son, who, though driven to the brink of despair, still forgets his father's debt. The rich man looks on the scene with wonder and admiration, and begins reflecting upon his wicked and unaccountable practices; how much suffering he has caused, and how much misery his transactions must have spread in countless families. But he still doubts that virtue to be in others of which he himself has little or none, and orders Chun Sun, if he has any words or declaration, to speak to his wife before he parts with her forever; and to be in a hurry, as he is about to take her away. A tender scene follows, not so heroic, perhaps, as the famous parting scene between Hector and Andromache; but much more tender. The rich man sits by and listens, and finally succumbs to the weakness of his heart, and orders Chun Sun, if he has any words or declaration, to speak to his wife before he parts with her forever; and to be in a hurry, as he is about to take her away. 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